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Cc: Wallace, Ryan[Wallace.Ryan@epa.gov]; Wise, Louise[Wise.Louise@epa.gov]; Fort, Felecia[Fort.Felecia@epa.gov]
From: Jones, Jim
Sent: Wed 1/22/2014 2:07:37 AM
Subject: Fw: WV Chemical Spill - Update

Apparently there is another chemical involved in the WV spill, poly glycol ether. Later notes which I will forward indicate there is more data associated with it. The OSWER team tends to check with other sources but we need to check our files as well (any submitted hazard or exposure data). We should also check into what Canada and The EU have. I know tomorrow could create challenges due to the weather but we need to get on top of this. Call me in the morning. Thx. Jim

From: Garvin, Shawn

Sent: Tuesday, January 21, 2014 5:32:05 PM

To: Adm13McCarthy, Gina; Deputy Administrator; Keyes-Fleming, Gwendolyn; Stanislaus, Mathy; Feldt, Lisa; Ganesan, Arvin; Reynolds, Thomas; Johnson, Alisha; Stoner, Nancy; Vaught, Laura; Distefano, Nichole; Hull, George; Stanton, Larry; Breen, Barry; Giles-AA, Cynthia; Hedman, Susan; Meiburg, Stan; Fritz, Matthew; Garbow, Avi; Jones, Jim

Cc: Early, William; Hodgkiss, Kathy; Capacasa, Jon; Ryan, Daniel

Subject: WV Chemical Spill - Update

FYI - Here the update from today. Pay special attention to the last item. Trying to get more information. Thx

Water Supply

West Virginia American Water Company is continuing flushing and re-sampling until the samples show a non-detect level throughout the distribution system. Labs that are available to measure down to the non-detect level could be an issue. The flushing and sampling will continue until all areas are determined to be at a non-detect level.

Source Protection

The Region's OSCs reported that work continues to contain water coming from the upgradient source. A hole was excavated near the front gate to determine the origin of the water. The water, which is clean, will be pumped into the tank containing the glycerin sludge to dilute the sludge, which should ease pumping the glycerin. The glycerin will be hauled to customers to comply with the WVDEP order. An updated inventory of the remaining chemicals will be provided to the WVDEP tomorrow.

The booms on the river appear in good condition and are not collecting any visible material. No visible sheen was seen on the river behind the booms.

Soil removal is delayed due to the cold temperatures and snow fall. The WVDEP requested that the contractor look at the north end of the trench where the poly sheeting has folded back and needs to be repaired. The facility's contractor will inspect the river boom to break up the ice and stop ice from forming during the lowering temperatures throughout the week. This will prevent the ice from becoming a conduit if there was an additional release.

The Chapter 11 court hearing has delayed shipment of the Baker double-walled tankers. The tankers will not be released until after today's court appearance. The filing is extremely important for Freedom Industries to continue to operate and continue to meet WVDEP's requirements. If they are unable to proceed with Chapter 11 filing for reorganization, then Freedom Industries will have to file Chapter 7 and discontinue the removal work.

The remediation contractor, Civil Environmental Consultants, has begun to work on a plan for the site. They stated that the cost or scope of remediation work will not be cost prohibitive due to deterioration of the product and the clay base under the site that kept the chemical from infiltrating deep into the ground.

Developing Issue (Still working on more information)

Freedom Industries advised the OSCs today there was a mixture in Tank 396, instead of just MCHM, as was previously reported. The mixture was approximately 5.6% of PPH (Poly glycol ether), described in an MSDS sheet provided by Freedom Industries. 300 gallons of the PPH along with 6251 gallons of MCHM comprised what is believed to be the total release (including what is still in the soil and what made it to the river). ATSDR is on alert to evaluate this particular chemical, after we make available to them any toxicological studies that the Regional Toxicologist may be able to access. According to the MSDS sheet, the substance is a skin and eye irritant.

Glycol Ether is a listed hazardous substance associated with the CAA as its statutory source (with no reportable quantity, so the default would likely be 10K pounds). We are continuing to evaluate this situation.